DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Another Attempt to Revive the Slavery Agitation.

MOVEMENT IN THE HOUSE RELATIVE TO THE SCARCITY OF SILVER.

Politics in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and

Missouri,

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Senate. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Washington, January 13, 1861.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The annual report of the number of persons em bloyed in the War Department, was received and read.

Messrs, Tunner and John Davis presented petitions of inventors, relating to the amendment of | the patent

Mr. S. WARD presented a petition of five hundred citizens of the United States. in faver of freedom of the

public lands to actual settlers.

PETITIONS RELATIVE TO SLAVERY AND THE TARIFF. Mr Coores presented three petitions from Delaware and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, asking the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He said that it was an invariable rule with him, whenever any petition was respectful in terms, and was on a subject within the legitimate powers of Congress, to present it. He was informed that the petitioners were highly respectable persons, but he believed that in their petition they asked that which the people of Pennsylvania generally did not desire. He believed the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are estimated with the settlement of the subject of stavery made at the last session, and do not desire that it should be disturbed. They desire the acts of last session to continue—they desire to stand by them and carry them out in good faith. The petitions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Cooren presented anumber of petitions against the extension of the area of freedom. Tabled Also, a large number of petitions in favor of a medification of the tariff.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS, ETC. mediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He said

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS, ETC.

Mr. Coores gave notice of a bill to change the mode of collecting the duties on imports from foreign coun-A large number of petitions and memorials were

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented.

Land for wisconsin.

The bill granting to Wisconsin a donation of public land to supply a deficiency in a former grant, for purposes of internal improvements, and ordered on Friday to be engrossed, was taken up and passed.

MILITARY LAND WARKANTS

MY WALKEN opposed the motion; the bill to cede public lands to the several ducks was fixed for to-day, and he hoped it would be taken up.

MILITARY LAND WARKANTS

MILITARY LAND WARKANTS

MY WALKEN opposed the motion; the bill to cede public lands to the several ducks was fixed for to-day, and he hoped it would be taken up.

MILITARY LAND WARKANTS

MILITARY LAND WARKANTS

MY WALKEN OPPOSED TO THE BILL THE SINGLEST FROM STICKLES AND THE BILL THE SINGLEST FROM STICKLES AND WARKANTS

MY WALKEN STICKLES AND WALKEN STICKLES AND WARKANTS

MY WALKEN STICKLES AND WARENTS

MY WALKEN STICKLES AND WARKANTS

MY WALKEN STICKLES AND WAR

The bill providing for French spoliation claims was also fixed for to day. He would not insist on the latter bill to day, because the probability was that the land bill would be disposed of. He would insist every day, and would not permit any other bill to interfore. Upon considering the French spoliation bill, he would call it apply morrow, and every day thereafter until it was disposed of. The claims had been long standing, and course should do something for them. Question taken in Mr. Underwood's motion, year 17, nays 23.

The restrictions of the running Lawre.

Seaste took up the bill to cede the public lands is inited States to the States respectively in which are shoulded on condition that said States shall raily grant and convey said lands to actual converted to the cost of survey, and said title muniments merely.

From addressed the Seaste in a statistical charles of the cost of survey, and should be survey to converte and the public lands, as a few of revenue sand in opposition to the bill. He wand his remarks, reading from various documents and revenue sand in opposition to the bill. He wand his remarks, reading from various documents and present, and the tuture estimate of public and it is the minutes before three o'clock when, and concluding helyleided the floor and the Seaste wind.

BE BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON, January 13, 1851.

John Brisbon of Pennsylvania elected to fill the vicancy in the Eleventh Congressional district, oc-cast and by the death of Hon. Chester Butler, (whig.) appeared and qualified.

Last Monday, Mr. Coss, (dem.,) of Ala., moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to suspend the rules, to enable Mr. Julian to introduce memorial from the anti-slavery friends of Indiana

This morning, the Speaker decided that Mr. Cobbie THE ON GOODS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Process to introduce a resolution, making the bill to return duties on goods imported in the original packages, destroyed by the New York fire of July, 1845 the order of the day for the 18th inst.

1845 the order of the day for the 184h inst.

AFRACTRIATION BILLS.

Mr Barry, (dem.) of Virgiois asked the unanimous consert of the House to introduce a resolution making the Military Academy Revolutionary Prosions, Savy Francisco, and Indian Department Appropriation bills the water of the day for to morrow to be continued until disposed of. There were now but forty-the withing days and unless these hills be made the special order, all the superopriation bills will be crowded into the last days of the section, by which a great deal of mischief would be done.

Mr. We water a (dem.) of Illineis, said, if these he main the special order, there will be no chance for the liters and Harbor bill.

The House refused to suspend the rules—Yeas 88, mays 89.

Mr. Park (Sem.) of Alshama made an ineffectual effect to set apart a day for the consideration of busi-ness selecting to the District of Columbia. The WHITMER HALLMARK SCHEME. On motion of Mr. Stephens, (whig) of Georgia, the

On motion of Art Symptoms, (whig) of treorga, the rules sets automotion of 120 may 54; and the House adopted his resolution granting the use of the Eath to Ass Whitney, to explain his project for the constitution of a railroad from Lake Mickigan to the Pacific ocean on Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Crawn. sm. (whig.) of Fennsylva-nia, the rates were anspended when he introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire late the expediency of reducing the value of the criter coins of the United States, by disminishing their weight, or increasing the portion of alloy in the same of both, so as to prevent their expertation. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McLaramas, (dom., of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce a resolution declaring that it would be inexpetient and improper to repair the law passed at the last seasion entitled An act to summe and supplementary to an act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons complied from the service of their masters, approved 19th Feb. 1790.

Mr. Benever, (whig.) of New York, wanted to amend; but the proposition was not in order, as the resolution

Mr Bourry (whig) of New York, wanted to amend; but the proposition was not in order, as the resolution star and yet before the House.

Mr Carrie (dem.) of Ohio, raised the point that he motion to suspend was not in order, for the reason that the resolution did not propose any measure, or like modification of any measure, of legislation.

The Service overruled the point.
The street was so great that the Clerk had repeatedly to suspend eatling the year and mays.

The Beautin Informed the gentlemen engaged in convention, that the business of the House was delayed by them, and they were often requested by the Penalte to take their seats.

Finally the vote was aunounced—year 123, mays 84, as follows:

Caldwell, Cartter. Clark. Cleveland. Cole. Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey. Disney, Duncan. Evans. Ohio. Fisch, Few-liv, Freedley, Gilmere, Goodenow. Gott, Grinnell, Hammond, Hampton, Havlan, Hay, Rebard, Hibbard, Hagland, Hyuston, Jacksen. N. Y., Johnson. Tenn.; Jehnsen, Ew.; Jonee, Tenn.; King, R. I.; King, N. J.; King, N. Y.; Mann, Mass.: Marchall, Mateson. McLocald. McDowell. McSoughey, McKissock, Ret., McMiller. Mcscham, Miller, Iowr.; Morrison, Nedson, Oglo, Olps, Peasles, Peck, Pitman, Richardson. Ristone, Oglo, Olps, Peasles, Peck, Pitman, Richardson. Ristolle, Schmann, Mcchwell, Ross. Runney, Jr.; Sackett, Sawtelle, Natherney, McKissok, Sawtelle, Natherney, McKissok, Runney, Jr.; Sackett, Sawtelle, Natherney, McKissok, Runney, Jr.; Sackett, Sawtelle, Natherney, McKissok, Runney, Jr.; Sackett, Sawtelle, Natherney, McKissok, Physical Runney, McKissok, Runney, Jr.; Sackett, Sawtelle, Natherney, McKissok, Physical Runney, Physical Runne

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1851. The President announced the select committee on the subject of railroad freight paying canal tolls, as follows:—Messrs. Jehnson, Schoonmaker, and Mann.

LAW MATTERS. A petition was presented for the incorporation of

national law school at Ballston. A resolution was referred to allow all counsellors at

A resolution was referred to allow all counsellors at law to administer official caths.

MANORIAL TILLES.

A resolution was submitted, calling on the Attorney General to report what progress had been made in the cuits as to titles in the manor of Rensealearwick.

An opinion was expressed, that while the subject should be ended, it had been used by both political parties. It was time the accounts should be balanced. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Attorney General to report as to the progress of other manorial suits.

A resolution was offered, calling on the manor of Renseelserwick to report what amount of money had been received for the quarter's sale of covens nts.

Assembly.

ANTI SCHOOL LAW, AND OTHER PETITIONS. Petitions were presented for the repeal of the free school law; the abolition of the State Normal School; the discontinuance of the District School Journal and the suspension of State and County Superintend

Petitions were also presented relative to the assess, ment of incorporated companies, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Judiciary Committee reported bills amending the act exempting clergymen from taxation. Also, a bill relative to the registration of births and deaths -complete

For the incorporation of the Broadway/Savings Bank.
For the repeal of the Free School law, and of the law relative to schools in the State. To prevent the distribution of the public funds to colleges &c. except as directed by the constitution. Of a bill authorising the incorporation of a building association. Relative to the right of trial by jury. Relative to the taxation of incorporated companies. To amend the cede of procedure.

For the incorporation of a building and manufac-tuaing association Authorising railroad companies to bold telegraph stock Relative to the redemption of bank notes Incorporating the New York Savings The Assembly then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1861. The Commissioner of Pensions, denies the statement any indifference exists on the part of the Pension Bu-

menced.

The Supreme Court has adopted additional admiralty rules—one abeliahing imprisonment for debt in admiralty cases in the States where imprisonment has been or may be abeliahed.

The report published in the Republic this morning, that Sutterfield is not to be removed, is erroneous and unauthorized by the editor of that paper, who is ab-

The report of the ballot in the Missouri Legislature, upon the ballot for United Stated Senator, must be erroneous. Geyer's vote should be sixty five, as there are sixty five whigs in the Legislature.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1850. In the SENATE, after the presentation of petitions, Mr Packer introduced a bill regulating the salaries of Judges. Mr. Savery introduced a bill to consolidate the several districts in the city and county of Philadelphia

The House is engaged in a discussion of the rules.

Nothing of importance has transpired.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

HARRISHURGH. January, 13-9 P. M. Richard Brodhead, of Northampton county, was no-ninated for U. S. Senator, on the twelfth ballot, by the The following was the vote:-

The whig members of both houses met in caucus to-night, but made no nemination.

The Missouri U. S. Senator. Br. Louis, Jan. 13, 1851. There have been sixteen bailotings for United States Senator, without a choice being effected. The last

Politics in Massachusetts.

Bosron, January 13, 1861. Mr. Boutwell was inaugurated as Governor to day. The Legislature elected nine democratic and fre soil Governor's Councillors to day, viz:-

Democrats.— Isaac Emerry, George W. Dike, Isaac Gibcon, Noch Gibcon, Edgar R. Whittaker, Johnson Gardiner.—John B. Allen, Redolphus B. Hubbard, Philo Leech Mesers. Emery and Dike received 224 rotes, and the

Philo Leech
Mesars. Emery and Dike received 224 votes, and the
ret 225 each
The whig candidates received only 163 votes each.
The Governor's message will probably be sent in to
both Houses to merrow.
A meeting of democrate in opposition to the election
of Charles Summer, to the U. S. Senate, is called for
this afternoon at the State House.

Destruction of a Church at Uties by Pire Urica Jan. 13 1851. The First Presbyterian Church, in this city ,was de stroyed by fire last night. The church was built about

twenty years ago, at a cost of \$25 000. It was the lartwenty years ago, at a cost of \$20 000. It was the largest atructure in this city. The organ was put up sight years ago, at a cost of \$4,000. The insurance on the church amounts to \$8,000, and on the organ \$2,000—and the loss frils on the Etna, and Protection Insurance companies. The valuable communion service was destroyed; the only things saved being a number of broke, in the basement. The steeple fell upon a small wooden building, which was also destroyed. The first supposed to be the work of incondiscies, and the loss amounts to \$30,000.

Items by the Way of Baltimore. URDER OF BUSINS, THE BOSTON SLAVE CATCHER— THE PASSENGERS OF THE LOST SHIP TORONTO— REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF MARYLAND—SENA-

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13, 1850. William Hughes, the agent employed by Knight, to arrest Crafts, the fugitive slave, at Boston, was killed at Macon, in a rencontre with Knight's brother, about

at Macon, in a rencontre with Anight's brother, about polities.

Themas Spaulding, the President of the Georgia Convention, died on the 28th ultime.

The British bark Rocksbire was on shore on the breakers off Charleston bar on Friday, in a bad position. She has 4,000 sacks of sait on board.

The following are the names of the passengers of the lost ship Toronto, brought into Charleston:—Nathan Ravitech lady, and child; Samuel Felhaimer, Albert Schmeds, A. L. Facht, Philip Dorman, James Murphy, Hugh Caudron, and Catharine J. Nelson—all of New York.

York.

A diamond watch, of the value of \$19,000, about to be ruffled for at New Orleans, was selsed by the Custom House efficers, on the authority of a dispatch from the Collects of New York, stating that it had been imaggled into that port.

The Maryland Treaurer's report for the past year shows the receipts to have been \$1,227,000, and disburgements \$1,427,000, balance in the treasury on first bases here \$236,000.

December, \$245,000.

Senator Benton received a despatch from St. Louis this atternoon, saying the election is ever, and all is

The steamer Eikton loading with cotton has been burnt to the water's edge on Chattanogs river.

Preston Hall, the rational engineer, has been acquitted to day, at York, Pa., on a charge of manelaughter in running a train over and killing a man named Winter

Important News from Bermuda. NUMEROUS WRECKS OF AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE DECEMBER GALES.

Monday, Jan. 13-5 P. M

The steamer Osprey, frem Bermuda, with advices to he 8th inst., has arrived. The brigantine Belfast, from New York, was wrecked on the 3d inst., on the south side of Bermuda. She is

The brig Leander, from Havti for Rosten we wrecked on the 23d of December. Her cargo of logwood and coffee, and the vessel, were a total loss. The crew were saved by the Favorite, from Alexandria. which sustained slight damage, and arrived at Ber-

The whaling bark Wade, of New Bedford, was at Bermuda leaking badly. She has 1,300 bbls. off.
The brig New York encountered heavy gales, and lost part of her deck load of cattle. She arrived at Bermuda on the 8th, with part of her crew in irons for mutiny. Captain Baker was slightly wounded. The brig Pursuit, from Jamaica for Philadelphia

was wrecked off Fortune Island.

The English bark Miranda, from 8t Kitts, with a cargo of salt, was dismasted, and arrived at Bermuda

The bark Panchetta, 54 days from Buenes Avres for

The Monumental City, from Baltimore for California, broke down in the gale of the 23d December, and was put into Bermuda on the 28th ult. She cannot

proceed.

The same gale hove down the bark Fomandina, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, and broke Capt. Thompon's arm. She put into Bermuda.

The brig Swan, for New York, sailed 7th.

The Bermuda papers report a terrific gale on the 3d Advices from Dominica and St. Lucia report great injury to crops, by heavy rain.

The Charge of Smugling against the Steam-ship Niagara, &c.

Beston, Jan. 13-10 P. M. By an agreement between George Lunt, United States District Attorney, and William Whiting, attorney fer the trustees of the Cunard steamship Niagara, the vessel was appraised this afternoon, by Robert G. Shaw, Samuel Pearce, and Jonathan P. Robinson, merchants, at \$270,000; and by consent of Mr. Lunt, S. S. Lewis, agent for James Burns, George Burns, William Connell and Thomas Buchanan, of Glasgow, and Charles

Conneil and Thomas Buchsnan, of Glasgow, and Charles McIver, merchant, of Liverpoel, trustees of the British North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Co, on their behalf, and in behalf of himself, with Capt Leitch, of the Nisgara, were received as bondsmen, and the steamer was discharged from custody.

Joseph Dolliver, the East Boston boatman, in whose boat and possession \$5.000 worth of elike, settins and laces, in fifty packages each, were found, was arrested by Mr. Devene, United States Marshal, this afternoon, and gave bail to appear before George 8. Hillard, United States Commissioner, on Tuesday, for examination on a charge of smuggling. a charge of emuggling.

Robert Brownlow the ship's butcher, who is also, probably, a cuipable party, has absconded and has not yet been taken. He is an Englishman.

The Hallfax and Portland Railread.

The Newfoundland steamer report, via Boston that the British government had agreed to guaranty the loan for building the Nova Scotia part of the Port-land and Halifax Railway, is premature, if not false. Mr. Hone had received no intimation of Fari Grey's answer when the Nisgara sailed. The weather during the last four days has been calm and warm.

Interesting from Buenes Ayres and Brazil-Preparations for War, die. Boston, Jan. 13, 1851.

The bark Douglass brings advices from Buenos Ayres

o November 24 The Packet contains a highly sulegistic article on

the death of General Taylor, and also the official ge-vernment correspondence aumouncing the same. The vernment correspondence announcing the same. The Argentine authorities ordered the members of the civil and military departments to wear the customary badge of mourning, in respect to his memory.

Intelligence of his death was received on the 26th of October, and on the following day the flags of the United States Consulate and those of the American shipping in port, were displayed at half-mat, as were also those of the Consuls General of Brazil and Sardinia, and the Consuls General of Brazil and Sardinia, and the Consuls of Denmark. Sweden, Great Britain, Netherlands, Hamburgh, and Prussia.

We learn, verbally, that the political news continued of a warlike nature. Brazil, according to the idea of Rossa, has not acted properly, and it is thought a struggle between the two powers will be the consequence. quence.

Letters from Montevideo of the 22d November, state
that extensive preparations are making in Brazil for a
war with Buenos Ayres.

Court of Appeals.

No. 16 argued; 18 reserved; 19 and 20 argued together, but not concluded. During the afternoon session, Nos. 19 and 20 were concluded, 21 reserved; and the opening argument on 22 concluded.

The Weather, &c.

BY MORSE'S LINE, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

BUTTALO Jan 13-SA. M.

The thermometer stands at 34 degrees above zero.

Wind west. Barometer rising. Cloudy, but pleasant,

some prospect of more snow

8 P. M.—The weather has been mild to day, but is
growing colder. Wind west.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13-SA. M.

Light snow. Warm, and not unpleasant. Wind

Bracose, Jan 13-8 A. M. Quite warm. Thawed all day peterday. A little cooler this morning. A small sprinkling of snow. Wind west. The thermometer stands at 34 degrees above zero.

8 P. M.—It has been quite warm and pleasant all day. Wind south. Thermometer 32 degrees.

Cloudy. Moderate snow storm prevailing. Our snow is disappearing fast, yet there is a large quantity on the ground. Wind light, from west northwest. The thermometer stands at 37 degrees above zero. Barometer, 29,666

thermometer stands at 37 degrees above zero. Barometer, 59.606

8 P. M.—The weather has been variable to day; since morning, we have had all kinds—sunshine, ciousis, and snow; not much, however, has fallow; mild, and thawing rapidly. Wind same as morning. Thermometer 34 degrees. Barometer rising.

The weather to-day has been clear and very mild; anow fast disappearing. Thermometer 35 degrees. Little wind.

Allege, January 13—8 P. M. We have a clear, starlight evening, after a warm and rather pleasant day. Wind west Thermometer 37 degrees.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 - 8 A. M. Fine morning, cloudy; thermometer 30; barometer 20.75. 29.78.

8 P. M.—Weather fine, but rather cloudy. Thermometer 30 degrees. Barometer 29.75 degrees. Wind west. Slight fall of snow.

8 light frost last night and this morning, cloudy;

Blight frost last night and this morning cloudy; thermometer 34.

8 P. M.—Cloudy. Thermometer 34 degrees above sero. A slight frost last night.

Quesse, January 13.—8 P. M.

Thermometer 9 degrees above zero. Barometer 29 50 degrees. Very hasy. Wind southeast. Snowing a little.

Kingston, January 13-8 P. M. Thermometer 30 degrees. Cloudy. Slight frost.

BY BAIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TRIEGRAPH.
FORT PLAIN, Jan 13 8 P. M.
Some snow all day; wind southwest; thermometer Ausum. Jan. 13-8 P. M. Fine all day; little snow in morning. Mild and pleasant; wind west; thermometer 25. Bosrow, Jan. 13, 1861. 6 P. M.—Clear; wind west; thermometer 49.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 13, 1851.

Pleasant; wind N; thermometer 32.

6 P. M. -Clear; wind west; thermometer 38. Cloudy; thermometer 30.

Mindle grows, Jan. 13, 1861.

Coldand discontinuous Jan. 13, 1861. Mindle State 10. Mindle State 10. 13, 1851. Cloudy; thermometer 30. New Haven, Jan. 13, 1851. Cloudy; thermometer 30. Cloudy: thermometer 31; appearance of snow Cloudy; thermometer 30.

Weather cleudy and warm. Looks like rain. WILMINGTON, Jan. 13, 1851.
Cool and cloudy. Wind W.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 13, 1851.
Clear, bright and warm; thermometer 49; wind N. W.

Cool and olear; very pleasant. 13,1861. In New York city, (at 29 Wall street) at 1 M, the bermometer stood at 15 degrees above yere. City Intelligence.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
We are delighted to bear that the Mercantile Library of New York, is in a very prosperous condition, as we do by the preface to the catalogue which has been just published The rise and progress of this noble fasti. tution are so interesting, that we shall give a short

sketch of both:

The Mercantile Library Association of New York was formed on the ninth of November, 1820. A few active and realous young men, perceiving the mecesity of a library for the use of merchants' clerks, after a public meeting held for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration. determined upon founding one, and united themselves for that object, under the name still retained by this institution.

A small apartment was hired at No. 49 Futton street, and subscriptions, as well as donations in books and money, were solicited. Buring the first five years, this location sufficed for the wants of the library; but at the end of that time, the number of volumes obtained, mainly by donations, having reached 3,300, its removal was resolved upon.

mainly by donations, having reached 3,300, its removal was resolved upon.

In 1826, the library was established in more spacious quarters in Cliff street, near the site of the present Harper's establishment. This removal had a most beneficial effect upon the growth of the institution. Its progress was so rapid that it soon became evident that still larger and more permanent accommodations were needed. This necessity incited the members to make an appeal to the mercantile community for aid. Accordingly, a meeting of merchants and others was held, at which subscriptions were obtained to a large amount.

The library is, therefore, in a very prosperous condithe community. It is rather strange that it has re-ceived but one donation in money since its formation Would it not be well for our wealthy citizens, who have more means than they require, and who are dis fellow men, to remember this noble institution ! The members of the library will have their regular

annual meeting this evening, in Clinton Hall, for the purpose of hearing the annual report, and transacting THE OMNIBUSES-MAYOR KINGSLAND'S REVOKING OF

THE OMNIBUSES—MAYOR RINGSLAND'S REVORING OF TWENTY LICENSES

The Ionowing are the deckils of the revoking of the empibus licenses, to which we briefly adverted yesterday under this head:—
On the 8th of November list, Mayor Woodhall granted to John H. Ryerson, licenses for twenty seven stages, to start from Hudson River Railroad depot, through thirty-first street, or one of the neighboring streets, to Ninth avenue, through Ninth avenue, to Fourteenth street and Broadway and down Broadway to the South Ferry. On the same day, Mayor Woodhull granted another line, of fifteen stages, to start from the same point, and continue through Feath avenue to Fourteenth street through Fourteenth street to the Ninth avenue, through Ninth avenue and Greenwich etreet, to Spring street and Breadway, and Grand street to the Williamsburgh Ferry. On the 2d of January, Mayor Woodhull granted licenses for five more stages on this latter line, making twenty in all. And on the 4th, he permitted Ryerson to transfer the privilege of running the former line of twoaty seven stages to the South Ferry, to Reynolds & Weart, for which, it is stated, they received a consideration of

stages to the South Ferry, to Reynolds & Weart, for which, it is stated, they received a consideration of \$50,000. Having secured this line, Reynolds & Weart abandoned the "no pay" or "contributions to the p cor" line, which had caused such a fuse."

The very day atter Mayor Kingsland came into office, he revoked the license for the twenty stages to the Williamsburgh Ferry, as follows:—

Mayor's Oprice.

New York, January 7, 1851.

The licenses for omnibus stages numbered 580 to 599, both inclusive, granted to liertine & Ryseson, to run from the Hudson River Raircoad depot, through the Tenth avenue, Fourteenth street, the Ninth avenue, Greenwich street, Spring street, Broadway and Grand street, to Williamsburgh Ferry, are hereby revoked.

This revocation of the Mayor, for which, he does not.

This revocation of the Mayor, for which he does not This revocation of the Mayor, for which he does not assign any reason, is, we believe, without a precedent; and it is doubted whether, after a license is regularly granted, the money paid into the treasury, and the contract with the city thus consummated, the Mayor can legally revoke the license without such cause as the act of the Legislature relating to stages enumerate. It is desiled that the Mayor of his mere will and pleasure, can recall what he has officially done, or that his successor can do so. The licenses for this line, amounting, at twenty dollars each omnibus to four hundred deliars, have been paid, and it has not yet commenced to run. When operations are begun, then the question will be tested, and it is expected the lawyers will reap a trich harvest from it.

The line that would be affected by the line twoked, is Tyson's line, from Williamsburgh ferry at the foot of Grand street, through Grand street, Broadway to Canai street, thence through Granwich street to Court-The line that would be affected by the line two kedd. is Tyson's line, from Williamsburgh terry at the foot of Grand street, through Greenwich street to Courtlandt atreet, to the Jersey City ferry. A short time ago, Bertine offered Tyson sixty-five thousand dollars for that line, including the stages, ke. By this offer, the mere privilege to run was estimated at thirty thousand dollars, yet it was refused. It is alleged by the friends of Bertine and ex. Mayor Woodhull, that the present Mayor has an interest in Tyson's line, and that he recently said he was so situated with regird to Tyson's line, that he must protect it. It is turther added, that Mayor Kingsland has lent Tyson's wonly two thousand dollars to pay off the interest of other persons in the line, it having been started chiefly by Philadelphia capital. Jt may seen astonishing that a line would be worth such a sum as thirty thousand dollars. But it is well known that the interest in Kipp & Brown's line—the mere privilege of running—to say nothing of the employees, horses, or other property, is worth seventy thousand dollars. A very grave question arises whether an exclusive privilege ought to be conferred by a Mayor, in the shape of licenses, which bring the city only a very small sum, and seniers for tune upon the man who obtains them. For instance, Byerson sold his line of twenty-seven stages for thirty thousand dollars, for which he paid in licenses only, in November last, two months ago, just five hundred and forty dellars. It is evident two hundred and forty dellars was not the value, but thirty thousand dollars was and that money ought to have been received by the city, instead of going into the hands of Byerson. Either the full value ought to be paid into the city reasury, or the privilege of running sught to be open to the whole public.

The Philadelphia Company having got intelligence of the matter, hastened to give them a reception and conducted them to their house, at the corner of Vessy and Church streets, where en eigenst collation was se

chested by the members of Fourceen, and by a large number of spectators. This company attracted much attention. They are a fine body of zone, numbering forty five, and the noting president is Mr. Nestin. They are a very old company, having ben organish nearly a century ago, as the figures. 1750, ' on their

bets and caps, incline. Their uniform is all new—their hats and ones being neatly pointed. Under their capes they were being neatly pointed. Under their capes they were accellent land. Altogether they reflect great credit upon the "City of Brotheriy Love," and the part select by the New York company, in the sudden emergency, is highly koncrable to them. There is not a braver or better company in New York than No 14.

then No 14.

First in the House of a Pine Company.—On Studdy evening, at helf-past eight o'clock a fire was discovered in the rear of the house of Hees Company. No. 33. Sultivan ettect, near Prince, which partly destroyed the house of the company, consumed a stable in the rear, and two horses, one of them belonging to Dr Guerney.

Accupant.— Yesterday forencon, one of the workmen employed in building a steeple to the French Catholic church, in Canal street, fell from the scaffolding and was hadly injured in the head. He was carried, in a state of insensibility, to the City Hospital.

ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.—A very large, fashionable and brilliant audience assembled, last night, to witness the representation of Norma, Parodi personating the arch-druidess, in which character she has no su perior. There was some mistake on the part of the orchestra, while Signor Lorini was undertaking the first scena; but he was in admirable voice and per taining his part to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The cavatina of Parodi suffered, also, from some mistakes, and the vocalist expressed some surprise at the inadvertencies, but this point being passed—which has suffliently been noticed by Parodi herself, in a card addressed to the public—the opera went on delightfully. The best feeling prevailed, and we venture to say that the Bellini music was never more effectively and satisfactorily executed. The wonderful personation of the prima donna electrified every one present, and gave such a measure of satisfaction as none but the highest talent and accomplishments could afford. Parodi was called out at the close of her cavatina, and at the end called out at the close of her cavalina, and at the end of every scene; and the audience seemed unable to express fully their sense of her extraordinary merit. The orchestra was admirably conducted by the gifted Martzkek, who seemed wholly unprepared for the mistakes in the outset, but which were soon forgotten in the enjoyment in which every one participated. Signonian Patti sang very forcibly and confidently, and Novelli infused new spirit into the character of Ororseo.

tainment announced for Saturday evening last, will take place this evening, at Tripler Hall; and we doubt not that every seat will be occupied. The novelty o Hauser's first appearance, the selections from " Semi ramide," to be sung by Parodi, and the names of othe favorite vocalists, will create great enthusiasm in ail nusical circles. Tickets should be secured at an early

minded Paredi has appointed Tuesday next, the 21st instant, for a concert at Tripler Hall, in behalf of the political refugees from Italy. Max Maretzek has readily granted his consent and services for the occasion, and the members of the Italian Opera Company, generally, have proferred the aid of their talents. It is well known that Parodi herself is no longer permitted to visit her native land, in consequence of the aid given by her to the republican cause; and the annexed letter, in which she proffers her services in be half of her exiled countrymen, is so characteristic of the lady, that we present a copy of it, with a translation. It is addressed to our own citizens :-

tion. It is addressed to our own citizens:—
Giunta su questa terra libera e grande, le gioja che destava nel mio cuore la dovunque apparente felicita di questo popolo, in bentosto mutata in dolore. Al mio sguardo el presento una quantita di miei sventurati concittadini, che dopo aver longo tempo lottato contro la furia de tiranni e tutto sacrificato alla causa della Liberta, furcano costretti nell' ingiusto rovercio a cercare un rifugio in queste tranquille sponde, dore fermi in quesi principii, che gla il anniusva alla revolta, e nella speranza dell' avenoire, vivone nella più crudele miseria. I doveri verso la màs adgrata patris mi obbilgano a prestare le mie deboli fotze in loro soccorso. Confidente nei sentimenti generosi di fiantropia e di entusisemo patrio di questo popolo, lo, cogli albri attisti dell' Opera Italiana, e con plena complacenza dell' Impreenzio Maretzek abbiano etabilito di dare nella sala del Priples Hall avantaglo di questi infelici.

Nella certezza che tu opopolo amico dell' Indepen-enza e veneratore di quei forti che ad essa si ascriddenia e veneralore di qual forti che al cesa si ascrid-cato, vorri consorrere con gicia al soccorso di questi soffeenti, che emuli nella gioria dei principio, per mi i tuoi avi hanno col proprio sangue iliustrate questa terra; furono meno di essi fortunati nell'esito, ti an-ticipoi sentimenti d'ella piu scattta gratitudine a nome de miei fratolli e dell'Italia.

TERESA PARODI.

To the Citizens of New Yoas: The joy I experienced on arriving in this great, happy and free land, was soon furned to rorrow, when I contemplated the sufferings of the exiled patriots of my own unfortunate country. These generous men, who have struggled against the oppression of tyrants, and have storded everything in the cause of freedom, atili continue firm in their principles of patriotian. My duty, therefore, towards my beloved country, calls upon me to lend my feeble efforts in their aid.

Confident in the sentiments of generosity, philan.

my feeble efforts in their aid.

Confident in the sentiments of generosity, philan thropy and liberty, which distinguish this nation. I have ret saide the evening of Tuesday, the 21st iost, for a concert, at Tripler Hai, for the benefit of the Italian political refugees. I am convinced that you will joyfully contribute to alleviate the sufferings of those who, in their endeavors to emulate the glory of your forefathers in combatting for the exerce principle of liberty, were less fortunate than they proved to be. I take this occasion to express the grafttude of all my brothers, and of Italy, for the sympathy on every side expressed for our national cause.

The distinguished amisble, and gitted vocalist has

appointed the following gentlemen to carry out her charitable intentions :- Gen. Avezzana, President; Gen, Garibaidi, Dr. Forresti, Dr. Valentine Mott, Jr. Signori Torriselli, Minelli, Madini, Filopanti, Mustica, Roncall, and the artiste's brother, Signor Parodi.

Connert's Missranzis — A fine bill for this evening—
the most laughable burlesque opera, the most charming negro melodies, and the most scientific instrumental performance, with inimitable dancing

Fritows Missranzis.— This band is every hour gaining in public estimation. The bone player is agosilent,
and Meyer's violin soles are rendered with great artistic skill. The attendance is very respectable.

arge assemblage.
REGARDWAY THEATER-FIRST NORTH OF THE GRAND
CONTROL STREET, C. PAUSTUS, - The manager of

awain." This is a fine bill, and one that must draw a large assemblage.

Resonway Theorem Junt North of the Grand Resonway theorem of Parents. —The manager of the Broadway threatre in the trapid succession of the novelties which he produces, keeps pace with the public desire, and evinces a laudable determination not to be surpassed by any other house of stramatic entertainment in this play going city. Last evening the old and grand remantic systease of "Faustus or the Demon of the Brachenfels." was revived in a style of magnificence peculiar to this establishment aided by an auxiliary force of one hundred and fitty persons. The story of the piece is too well known to require it to be given in this notice, and to do justice to the many beautiful scenes and rapid transformations in our first critique, is almost impossible. Mr. Dyout played the part of Faustus with great judgment, and Mr. Conway was equally good as Meghistophiles. Madme. Ponise and Mrs. Abbott sustained their respective parts of Ardine and Rosoli, with their usual ability, and the chorusses and dancing were rendered very efficient. Were not the dramatic representations of the various performers more than excellent, one would forget them on the contempiation of so much splender. The scenery is in perfect keeping with the appointments, actually helping to their perfection by throwing the charm of sat and the semblance of natural beauties around the richest and most elaborate decorations. In . word, the accuracy, machinery costumes, decorations, properties, appointments, and magical changes are exquisite and perfect, and elicited the admiration and unequivocal expressions of approbation of the whole house. They would be worth paying to see, were there no other attraction, and we cannot imagine that a production with such skilful actors, and with every accompaniment which the refinement of stage management can produce—we say we cannot imagine that a production with such skilful actors, and with every accompaniment which the refinement of stage managem

so. It is worthy of it. It will be repeated every ovening this week.

ning this week.

BUNTON'S THEATRE — We were never more pleased than in witnessing the performance of 'Bavid Copperfield' last evening. Every character in this drams is sustained with the greatest framatic ability. Burton's Micawher is the most original piece of comic acting we ever beheld. Blake, as Pegotty, is exceedingly clever; Lester, as Steerforth, is infinitable; and the other parts, by Mesers. Bland. Jordan, Johnston, Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Hughes, and Miss J. Hill, are filled with the utmost cleverness. After the drams, Miss Walters will appear and display her accomplic funents in duncing, in a Pas de Danube, and the orchestra will play several overtures. The entertainments will conclude with "Bacheler's Torments."

National, Theatre.—The amusements for this evetainments will conclude with "Bacheler's Torments."

National Theatra:—The amusements for this evaluage, consist of the "Devil in Paris." the capital pleosentifled the "Frolic of the Fairies," and the highly amusing dramatic production lealed "Old King Cole."

This programme of entertalsment, no doubt, will draw a large assemblage. Nearly all the corps damatigas will appear, and the orchestra will execute exercis excellent musical pieces. Purdy deserves the patronage he irreceiving, as every one must confess that he gives them more than the small price of admission could entitle them to. He spares neither pains not expense in order to meet the respective taites of his visitors, and hence his great success.

ble house.

AMERICAN MUSEUM,—The most amusing and excellent performances come off every day at this popular and favorite establishment. In the afternoon light and pleasing vaudevilles, and in the evening, moral and instructive dramas, in which Messes. Clark, Hadaway, Henkins, Andrews Miss Chapman, and other eminent artists appear.

Cincus.—The performances of the excellent equestrian troupe now at June & Co.'s Amphitheatre, in the Bowery, are nightly witnessed by large and delighted audiences. They offer a very attractive bill for this evening.

Phosma's Freeness.—This panoramic exhibition is

evening.

Phignen's Processa.—This panoramic exhibition is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. The painting is a beautiful specimen of the fine arts.

Tameaux of New England—These excellent paintings continue to be exhibited at Stopponi Hall, and are drawing crowds to see them.

Mr. Marshall the tragedian, is playing at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia.

Court of General Sessions

Before the Records:, and Aldermen Franklin and Conklin. THE SENTENCE OF GEO. W. NILES AND NATHANIEL W. ICHERTS, FOR OBTAINING \$2,000 BY FALSE PRETENCES—GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE COURT OF

Jan. 13. - Niles and Roberts, who were convicted at

the last term of this court, for obtaining \$2,000 by

false pretences from Mr. Henry Haven, a merchant of this city, were this morning called into court and sentenced. The court sent Niles to the State prison for two years and six months, and condemned him to pay a fine of \$2000, and to stand committed till paid. Roberts was sent to the city prison for thirty days, and fined \$250, to stand committed till paid. The immense crowd which congregated in the court room, this morning gave assurance of the interest which was felt in the proceedings of the court. Opalent citizens were there in large numbers, respectable merchants and tradesme, were there, and the galicies were filled with hundreds of the washed and unwashed, who, for this time, seemed to be of unaximous sentiment in reference to the matter which they revolved in their minds. The Judges were a long time getting into their place, and in the meantime, was timiting had congregated outside, who were not able to get within the gloomy portals of the Court of Sessions chamber. Stany went away and remained in the more tree air of the vestibule, listening with all attention. The antercome were all thrown open and filled to their utmost capacity.

At length the court, consisting of Recorder Palimange, and Alisermen Ernskinn and Condition arrived and ascended the Judges platform. The innumense crowd was stilled at once, and all waited for the caremonies to commence. The officers were despatched for the prisoners, and in a few moments returned with them. Reberts came first, and, as he estated the room, he looked around with that peculiar smills or grin which seems to be part of his seature, as constantly base he worn it during all the exacts of the time. a fine of \$2,000, and to stand committed till paid

room, he looked around with that peculiar simils or give which seems to be part of his sature, so constantly bas he worn it during all the scales of the tinithe walked up boidly and took his position at the bar, on the left, lie was followed aimont instantly by Niles, who came in at the prisoner's door with his head bowed down, nithough the doorway is some sight or nine feet high; when he hadget within the court room he looked up and around, took a futurier glange at the audience, again to wared his brow, and made his way to the bar, looking the picture of haggard injustion. He took his place at the bar directly in front of the presiding judge, had his hadd upon the rail, and stood as if some support would be welcome. He stand theretwo or three minutes, the centre of the wast crowd's gaze. There seemed to be a deeper silence than before, when

Recorder—Mr. Clerk, Mr. McKeen moves for Judg-mentsgainet Niles and Roberts. Clerk—Q. Mr. Niles please be sworn! (The usual oath was administered and the clerk proceeded.) Geo. W. Niles, have you ever learned a trade! A. No, sir. Q. Have you now to ray why judgment should make what have you now to ray why judgment should make be pronounced against you according to law! A. Na-thing.

thing.
The Recorder then said :- Niles, you were indicted. thing

The Recorder then said:—Niles, you were indicted for obtaining \$1000, by false representations from Mr. Haven. a citizen of this community. After being faithfully tried, the jury found you guitty, without much hesitation. It has therefore become the duty of the Court to pass sentence upon you. This duty is to me a most painful one. I have known you—belong to the same profession with you. It cannot, therefore, but be a most painful duty which I am now sailed to perform. These are frequently poor dreatures convicted of crimes in this court, and brought before me for sentence. I feel a deep pity for them, as I prenounce sentence against them, for they are the children of misery, brought up in ignorance, and fairly schooled in crime, destitute often of the common necessaries of life and leaby want to urine. Who but would commise rate their condition! But your case Niles is a far different one. You are advanted, and at mature age. You obtained the money by fraud. What were the circumstances? That so old man should be compelled to disporge a large smount of money, and that you should use unlawful means to get it, aided too, by a common prestitute! Nay, sir, when you see the devastation you have caused, by launching your poisoneurs arrows into a miles hitherto the abode of were the circumstances? That so old man should becompelled to disgorge a large smount of money, and that you should use unlawful means to get it, alded too, by a common prestitute? Nay, sir, when you see the devastation you have caused, by launching your poisonous arrows into tamilies hitherto the abode of cordugal and frafernal peace, when you see this poor old man marked and politiced at, and when you know that even his level wite has been so howed by the stigms and odium brought into her family, that an hus been stricken down, and called to another works since the commencement of this suite, you must know that your case is one which calls upon the floart to execute a severe penalty of the law sgainst you, and especially, when, looking into your own young family at the position of your young sife, and the circumstances with which you have now acrounded har. You see that your conduct has been of such a character as to cause great existement—to call this large asombly here. I must now proceed to perform my painfailedly. The sentence of the Court is, that you be impressed in the State prison of Sing Sing, at hard takes, for the trun of two years and air months, and that you part to the city and county of New York a fine of \$1000 and that you remain imprisoned until the fine be paid. The Recorder was evidently much affected on pronouncing the sentence, the prisoner, however, did not move a murele but a switch is moon affected on pronouncing the sentence, the prisoner, however, did not move a murele but a switch is moon affected on pronouncing the sentence on Roberts.

"Hoberts," said the Recorder, "your conduct has been different. It is in evidence that you acted in good faith towards your client at first, and it was perhaps, in a moment of poverly and temporation they you consented to depart from the path of faishing him to knew the prison for 30 day, that you are perhaps, in a moment of poverly and temporation they be paid.

The prisoners were then remanded to the prison in the law a cair from the Supreme Court

Movements of Distinguished People Hon T M. Foots, Buffaio, tion R R, Bayard, Philadelphia, Gen Ward, Sing Sing, Rev. D. V. McLean, New Jernay, Capt. L. H. Topper, Troy, Lieut. R. R. Chitz, U. S. Army, T. D. Day, St. Loats Win Warts Philadelphia, C. S. Wurts do., J. Field, Rockester, J. M. Orem, Esitimore, arrived yesterday at the Irving

G H Byer U.S. Navy P. S. Douglag, Philadelphia G. H. Ryer, U.S. Saverner's Island: Sur Walcott, U.S. Savy; J. H. Daws, Dictript of Commetta are amount the arrival and the American A. Rascher, Mar part, E. Savernett, Charlestop, J. Savernett, Charlestop, J.